

REVIEW QUESTIONS

- 1. Describe why the "discovery" of America was one of the "most important events recorded in the history of mankind," according to Adam Smith.
- 2. Using what you read in this chapter about the movement of peoples, explain how North America became the location where East and West came together.
- 3. One of the most striking features of the Native American society at the time of European discovery was its sheer diversity. Support this statement.
- 4. Compare and contrast European values and ways of life to that of the Indians. Be sure to look at religion, views on property ownership, gender relations, and views of freedom.
- 5. What were the main factors fueling the European age of expansion?
- 6. Describe the political, religious, and economic motivations for Spanish conquest.
- 7. Compare the political, economic, and religious motivations behind the French and Dutch empires with those of New Spain.
- 8. Describe how the attitudes and actions of the French and Dutch differed from those of Spain.
- 9. How would European settlers explain their superiority to Native Americans and justify both the conquest of Native lands and terminating their freedom?

FREEDOM QUESTIONS

- 1. Although some European observers believed Native Americans embodied freedom, most reached the conclusion that Native Americans did not know what freedom was because they were "too free." On what basis did they make this claim?
- 2. On the eve of colonization, European concepts of freedom bore little resemblance to our modern concepts of personal liberties. Explain how the ideals of "Christian liberty," obedience to authority, and adhering to one's social rank shaped the fifteenth-century idea of freedom.
- 3. Spanish and French settlers both claimed to be freeing Native Americans by bringing them advanced civilization and Catholicism. Justify this claim with specific examples as either of these European powers would have at the time.
- 4. How did Pope's revolt in 1680 immediately restore freedom to the Pueblo Indians, and what happened once the Spanish returned?
- 5. Both at home and in the New World, the Dutch enjoyed greater freedoms than other European citizens. Explore this comparison using specific examples.

KEY TERMS

- maize (p. 8)
- Tenochtitlan (p. 10)
- Cahokia (p. 11)
- Iroquois (p. 12)
- "Christian liberty" (p. 18)
- Zheng He (p. 20)
- caravel (p. 20)
- lactorles (p. 22)
- reconquista (p. 23)
- Columbian Exchange (p. 26)
- peninsulars (p. 29)
- mestizos (p. 29)
- encomienda system (p. 33)
- Black Legend (p. 33)
- Pueblo Revolt (p. 37)
- Pope (p. 37)
- Huguenots (p. 41)
- melts (p. 44)
- pattoons (p. 47)
- Wampan (p. 47)

REVIEW TABLE

Early Explorers of the New World			
Explorer	Dates	Area Explored	
Christopher Columbus	1492	Caribbean and Central America	
John Cabot	1497	Newfoundland	
Amerigo Vesputi	1499-1502	Coast of Brazil, Gulf of Mexico	
Pedro Cabral	1500	South America (Brazil)	
Juan Ponce de León	1513	Florida	
Ferdinand Magellan	1519-1522	Sailed around the world	
Hernando de Soto	1539-1541	American Southwest	
Francisco Vdsquez	1540-1541	American Southwest	
Juan Oñate	1598	American Southwest	
Nicolas de Ovando	1502	Hispaniola	
Vasco Núñez de Balboa	1513	Panama Isthmus	
Francisco Pizarro	1530s	Peru	
Samuel de Champlain	1608	Canada and Quebec	
Henry Hudson	1609	Hudson River and New York	
Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet	1673	Mississippi River	



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Francisco Pizarro	1530s	Peru
Samuel de Champlain	1608	Canada and Quebec
Henry Hudson	1609	Hudson River and New York
Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet	1673	Mississippi River



REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Compare and contrast England's settlement history in the Americas to Spain's. Consider the treatment of Indians, the role of the Church, the significance of women, and economic development.

2. For the English, land was the basis of liberty. Explain the reasoning behind that concept and how it was markedly different from the Indians' conception of land. Many Puritans claimed they came to North America seeking religious freedom, but they were extremely intolerant of other beliefs. In fact, there was greater liberty of conscience back in their native England. How do you explain this?

4. Describe who chose to emigrate to North America from England in the seventeenth century and explain their reasons.

5. In what ways did the New England economy and government differ from those in the Chesapeake colonies?

6. The English believed that, unlike the Spanish, their motives for colonization were pure, and that the growth of empire and freedom would always go hand-in-hand. How did the expansion of the British empire affect the freedoms of Native Americans, the Irish, and even many English citizens?

7. Considering politics, social tensions, and debates over the meaning of liberty, how do the events and aftermath of the English Civil War demonstrate that the English colonies in North America were part of a larger Atlantic community?

8. How did the tobacco economy draw the Chesapeake colonies into the greater Atlantic world?

FREEDOM QUESTIONS

1. With many degrees of freedom coexisting in seventeenth-century North America, a person might go from having no rights to possessing many in a lifetime. Use examples to demonstrate this fact.

2. To provide full freedoms for the higher social orders in both England and English North America, lower social orders had to do without. Explain how and why this was so.

3. How did the concepts and goals of "freedom" differ for the following settlers: newcomers to John Smith's Jamestown; a Puritan family in 1630s Massachusetts; and a Catholic landowner in 1640s Maryland?

4. Explain how the Puritans used their concept of moral liberty to justify their actions against others in the New World. Then discuss why some Puritans, other English settlers in the New World, and those remaining in England might see these justifications as hypocritical.

5. Review the debates over the true meaning of freedom and "English liberty" following the English Civil War. What would you say was the lasting significance of these debates?

KEY TERMS

Virginia Company (p. 54)

Roanoke colony (p. 56)

plantation (p. 56)

A Discourse Concerning Western Planting (p. 57)

enclosure movement (p. 58)

indentured servant (p. 60)

John Smith (p. 63)

headright system (p. 64)

House of Burgesses (p. 64)

Uprising of 1622 (p. 65)

tobacco colony (p. 66)

lower rights (p. 67)

Puritans (p. 69)

moral liberty (p. 70)

John Winthrop (p. 70)

Pilgrims (p. 70)

Mayflower Compact (p. 71)

Great Migration (p. 71)

captivity narratives (p. 81)

The Sovereignty and Goodness of God (p. 81)

Pequot War (p. 81)

Hait-Way Covenant (p. 84)

English liberty (p. 84)

Act Concerning Religion (p. 88)

REVIEW TABLE

Early Colonial British Settlements

Colony	Date Established	Sponsor	Founder/Governor	Major Religion
Virginia	1607	Virginia Company	John Smith	Anglican
Plymouth	1620	English investors	William Bradford	Pilgrims (Puritan Separatists)
Massachusetts	1630	Massachusetts Bay Company	John Winthrop	Puritan/Congregationalists
Maryland	1632	Proprietary colony	Cecilius Calvert	Protestant and Catholic
Rhode Island	1636	Royal charter	Roger Williams	Haven for all religions
Connecticut	1636	Royal charter	Thomas Hooker	Puritan/Congregationalists



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4. Describe who chose to emigrate to North America from England in the seventeenth century and explain their reasons.
5. In what ways did the New England economy and government differ from those in the Chesapeake colonies?
6. The English believed that, unlike the Spanish, their motives for colonization were pure, and that the growth of empire and freedom would always go hand-in-hand. How did the expansion of the British empire affect the freedoms of Native Americans, the Irish, and even many English citizens?
7. Considering politics, social tensions, and debates over the meaning of liberty, how do the events and aftermath of the English Civil War demonstrate that the English colonies in North America were part of a larger Atlantic community?
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- Roanoke colony (p. 56)
- plantation (p. 56)
- A Discourse Concerning Western Planting* (p. 57)
- enclosure movement (p. 58)
- indentured servant (p. 60)
- John Smith (p. 63)
- headright system (p. 64)
- House of Burgesses (p. 64)
- Uprising of 1622 (p. 65)
- tobacco colony (p. 66)
- dower rights (p. 67)
- Puritans (p. 69)
- moral liberty (p. 70)
- John Winthrop (p. 70)
- Pilgrims (p. 70)
- Mayflower Compact (p. 71)
- Great Migration (p. 71)
- captivity narratives (p. 81)
- The Sovereignty and Goodness of God* (p. 81)
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REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Both the Puritans and William Penn viewed their colonies as "holy experiments." How did they differ?

2. The textbook states, "Prejudice by itself did not create American slavery." Examine the forces and events that led to slavery in North America, and the role that racial prejudice played.

3. How were the actions of King James II toward New England perceived as threats to colonial liberty?

4. How did King Philip's War, Bacon's Rebellion, and the Salem witch trials illustrate a widespread crisis in British North America in the late seventeenth century?

5. The social structure of the eighteenth-century colonies was growing more open for some but not for others. For whom was there more opportunity, and for whom not?

6. By the end of the seventeenth century, commerce was the foundation of empire and the leading cause of competition between European empires. Explain how the North American colonies were directly linked to Atlantic commerce by laws and trade.

7. If you traveled outside of eighteenth-century New England, you might agree with fellow travelers that the colonies were demonstrating greater diversity in many ways. How would you support this claim?

8. Despite their lack of rights, hard-working women and children were often the key to the success of independent family farmers. Demonstrate the truth of this statement.

1. English settlers insisted that true freedom for Native Americans meant they must abandon their traditions and accept English ways. Examine the changes to Native American life by the mid-eighteenth century, and discuss whether Native American freedom increased by any standards.
2. Freedom and lack of freedom existed side-by-side in the English colonies. Using examples from Pennsylvania and elsewhere, demonstrate how greater freedom for some colonists in one area meant less freedom for others.
3. British citizens connected freedom and liberty to land ownership and not having to work for wages. Why did they make these connections and what were the consequences for the social structure?
4. Some historians have argued that the freedoms and prosperity of the British empire were all based on slavery. Examine this statement using specific examples.
5. Many British settlers in North America believed it was the "best poor man's country," and that they were the freest people in the world. What factors would lead to such a claim?

FREEDOM QUESTIONS

KEY TERMS

Metacom (p. 94)

King Philip's War (p. 95)

mercantilist system (p. 95)

Navigation Acts (p. 96)

Covenant Chain (p. 98)

Yamasee uprising (p. 99)

Society of Friends (Quakers) (p. 100)

sugar (p. 103)

Las Siete Partidas (p. 105)

Bacon's Rebellion (p. 106)

slave code (p. 108)

Anglicanism (p. 109)

Glorious Revolution (p. 109)

English Bill of Rights (p. 109)

Lords of Trade (p. 110)

Dominion of New England (p. 110)

English Toleration Act (p. 111)

Salem witch trials (p. 112)

redeemptions (p. 116)

Walking Purchase (p. 120)

backcountry (p. 120)

artisans (p. 122)

"cousinocracy" (p. 125)

REVIEW TABLE

Colonial Crises in the Late Seventeenth Century				
Crisis	Dates	Origins of Conflict	Action	Resolution
King Philip's War	1675-1676	White settlers' encroachment on Indian land	Philip's forces attack forty-five New England towns	Settlers counter-attack, breaking Indians' power
Bacon's Rebellion	1676	Corruption of Virginia's government	Bacon burns Jamestown and takes power	Virginia's ruling elite undertake reforms
Glorious Revolution	1688	James II threatens to restore Catholicism to England	A bloodless coup to overthrow James II; Protestants are crowned	William and Mary of Orange
Salem Witch Trials	1691-1692	Amidst political and social tensions, young girls begin to experiment with magic	Hundreds accused of witchcraft and are hanged	Governor dissolves the Salem court



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- mercantilist system (p. 95)
- Navigation Acts (p. 96)
- Covenant Chain (p. 98)
- Yamasee uprising (p. 99)
- Society of Friends (Quakers) (p. 100)
- sugar (p. 103)
- Las Siete Partidas* (p. 105)
- Bacon's Rebellion (p. 106)
- slave code (p. 108)
- Anglicanism (p. 109)
- Glorious Revolution (p. 109)
- English Bill of Rights (p. 109)
- Lords of Trade (p. 110)
- Dominion of New England (p. 110)
- English Toleration Act (p. 111)
- Salem witch trials (p. 112)
- redemptioners (p. 116)
- Walking Purchase (p. 120)
- backcountry (p. 120)
- artisans (p. 122)
- "cousinocracy" (p. 125)

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REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Why was Father Junipero Serra such a controversial and significant figure?
2. How did the ideas of republicanism and liberalism differ in eighteenth century British North America?
3. Three distinct slave systems were well entrenched in Britain's mainland colonies. Describe the main characteristics of each system.
4. What were the bases of the colonists' sense of a collective British identity in the eighteenth century?
5. What ideas generated by the American Enlightenment and the Great Awakening prompted challenges to religious, social, and political authorities in the British colonies?
6. How involved were colonial merchants in the Atlantic trading system, and what was the role of the slave trade in their commerce?
7. We often consider the impact of the slave trade only on the United States, but its impact extended much further. How did it affect West African nations and society, other regions of the New World, and the nations of Europe?
8. Using eighteenth-century concepts, explain who had the right to vote in the British colonies and why the restrictions were justified.

1. Although many British colonists claimed theirs was an "empire of freedom," most African-Americans disagreed. Why would African-Americans instead have viewed Spain as a beacon of freedom, and what events in the eighteenth century demonstrated this?
2. The eighteenth century saw the simultaneous expansion of both freedom and slavery in the North American colonies. Explain the connection between these two contradictory forces.
3. Explain how the ideals of republican liberty and liberal freedoms became the widespread rallying cries of people from all social classes in the British empire.
4. Today we treasure freedom of expression in all its forms, and codify these rights in the First Amendment. Why were these freedoms considered dangerous in the eighteenth century and thus not guaranteed to everyone in the British empire?

FREEDOM QUESTIONS

KEY TERMS

- The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano* (p. 136)
- Atlantic slave trade (p. 137)
- Middle Passage (p. 141)
- "task" system (p. 144)
- Creoles (p. 147)
- Gullah (p. 148)
- runaways (p. 149)
- Stono Rebellion (p. 149)
- republicanism (p. 152)
- virtue (p. 152)
- liberalism (p. 152)
- Two Treatises of Government* (p. 152)
- "deference" (p. 155)
- "salutory neglect" (p. 156)
- circulating libraries (p. 158)
- freedom of expression (p. 158)
- freedom of the press (p. 158)
- redundant libel (p. 159)
- American Enlightenment (p. 160)
- Great Awakening (p. 161)
- presidios (p. 163)
- Father Junipero Serra (p. 164)
- "middle ground" (p. 166)
- Acadians (p. 168)
- Pontiac's Rebellion (p. 170)
- Neolin (p. 170)
- Albany Plan of Union (p. 174)

REVIEW TABLE

Major Labor Systems of Eighteenth-Century North America			
Region	Major Economy	Dominant Labor Force	
Chesapeake and North Carolina	Tobacco	Smaller plantations with sub-stanial master-slave contact	
South Carolina and Georgia	Rice and indigo	Large plantations with intensive slave labor	
Middle Colonies	Large-scale farms	Indentured servants on large farms	
New England	Family farms	Urban laborers and artisans	
	Urban trade and commerce	Family members on farms	
New Spain	Large-scale agriculture	Urban laborers and artisans	
	Cattle raising	Native Americans attached to lands	



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